

NEW COATS.

JACKETS ARE SHORT AND SKIRT PART IS OFTEN IN FLUTES.

Either Double or Single Breasted—A Coat and Skirt En Suite is Invaluable—Jackets and Collars.

It has been decreed, says Ella Starr in the New York Recorder, that the applique of cloth upon cloth shall distinguish many of the tailor-made costumes of the season. This does not imply simply an applied pattern of cloth upon a plain surface, but the idea is elaborated in a dozen and one different and charming ways. One delightful example recently displayed is in faced cloth of the new brown, with revers of bisont-colored cloth, covered with applique designs in dark brown velvet. Broad, flaring turn-over cuffs are made to correspond. The new coat is easy enough to

bands, covered with jewels or bordered with passementerie, are equally as fashionable as frills, but require a well shaped and full arm to prove becoming.

Sashes are to be worn with most of the inexpensive dresses, and some very pretty ones are made of long lengths of fine grenadine, either in colors or black. These are finished with fringe of knotted silk or fine strands of beads. One extremely handsome sash of grenadine has a fringe of black cord silk with alternate strands of very fine jet tipped with arrow-shaped beads. With this sash is worn an adjustable yoke of black velvet and grenadine. The yoke is cut square across the front and back, and at the corners of the front neck to the sleeves there are rosettes of the grenadine with long tassels of silk and jet to match the fringe of the sash. From beneath these tassels there are velvet straps that extend to the waist line, meeting in a point in front. These are fastened un-



COATS WITH THE BOX-PLEATED BACK.

make when the cloth is thick enough to dispense with lining, and then one length of silk will be sufficient, if cut down the centre, to face the fronts and make a nice, neat finish. Sometimes the fullness at the back is set in two box-pleats, cut in one length with the coat, as in the double-column illustration. The sleeves are of moderate size, with the fullness collected well round the top of the arm, and not spreading all down the armhole, as this gives a broad effect and shortens the figure. The cuffs are mounted on stiff canvas, and the lapels are also stiffened and lined with silk.

A large number of the new jackets and coats display bishop sleeves and very large revers. In most of these it is noticeable that the revers are double, the upper one being made of cloth, and the under one of lighter silk or cloth, white being used to a very large extent. The object of these double revers is, of course, obvious; for should the light ones become dirty, as they probably will, they can be easily removed to be cleaned, for they are made separately and buttoned on underneath.

Jackets are short, and while the skirt part of the backs are almost invariably in flutes, the fronts vary to a wonderful degree. A great many have loose fronts, either single or double breasted, with pockets inserted in the sides, with or without lapels, and another graceful shape is slightly fitted in to the figure at the underarm seams, and is caught together at the breast with a single button.

For this season's wear, a coat and skirt en suite is surely invaluable in every wardrobe, and as the warmer days approach, the skirt is of the greatest service to wear with shirt waists and blouse bodices. All kinds of faced cloth are largely used for these costumes, as well as Amazonas and habit cloths, coarse-ribbed serge, and the delightfully soft zibelines, with silky hairs strewn over the surface. These are all worn in the new tints, which are dull and artistic, and simply repeat old colorings in softer and more subdued tones. Tweeds are also popular, but covert coatings will not enjoy that extreme popularity which was bestowed upon them last season.

SOME NEW EVENING SLEEVES.

The sleeve on the left of the diagram is intended for gauze or chiffon.



TWO PRETTY DESIGNS.

and it takes two whole widths of forty-three inch chiffon, or one and one-half widths of gauze. This is gathered up very full all round the armhole, and left nearly double the length of the sleeves. The lower edge is gathered along and sewn to the bottom of the sleeve, and a ribbon strap collects and holds some of the fullness about two-thirds of the length from the top.

The short sleeve on the right of the same diagram is suitable for two materials, such as satin and brocade, or satin and velvet, the epaulette being always of the heavier fabric. The full puff is first arranged on a foundation of less size, and over this comes the epaulette edged with trimming, and left loose at the edge and ends. Broad

der the sash. This makes an exceedingly pretty and stylish trimming for an otherwise simple dress.

JACKETS AND COLLARS.

For half-long jackets, says the New York Press, de chine and mousseline chiffon are much used, principally without the addition of lace. Paris makes these articles in plisse, finished with a collar or thick ruche with flowers intermingled, principally daisies, the jacket itself being open in the middle, where it leaves free space for their display.

Novelties are plaited black tulle collars with ribbon arrangement and a ribbon bow or several colored rosettes where it fastens in the front.

A flower collar is shown herewith which differs materially from styles hitherto produced. A stiffened lining forms the foundation, on which are sewn loops of satin ribbon with artificial flowers arranged at regular intervals in their folds. On either side of the centre front hang two softly plaited ends of chiffon, which match the ribbon.



A NEW IDEA IN COLLARS.

bon in color and are finished with a double self-shirring edged with fine net-top applique lace.

A band of satin ribbon overlaid with closely clustered stemless blossoms, finished with a large outstanding bow in the back where it fastens, constitutes more simple style.

OVER THE EYES NOW.

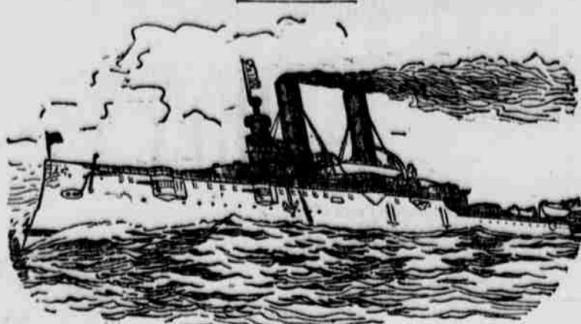
The latest hats are not perched on the extreme back of the head as they have been all winter, with an effect of being about to glide off backward. On the contrary, in the present headgear the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, and the dainty little confections of lace and jet are tipped down over the eyes.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

Tailor made suits of wonderful variety are being displayed in the New York shop windows. These are of new shades and principally of tweed, whipcord or chevrot. The short jackets of the suits to be worn this summer are very natty, some buttoning almost to the collar with a fly, and others opening in front, and finished on each side with a large pointed rever.

The city of Charleston, S. C., has concluded the purchase of 500 acres of land on the Cooper River, five miles from the city, for a public park. It has a vigorous natural growth of pine and oaks. An avenue 100 feet wide will be constructed.

BIGGEST BATTLESHIP OF OUR NEW NAVY.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP IOWA.

When completed the coast-defence battleship Iowa will be the most important and the biggest addition to the United States Navy. She will be 360 feet long, and will be heavily armed with numerous breech-loading and rapid-firing guns. Her one military mast will have three "fighting

tops" of four-inch steel, capable of pouring an enormously destructive fire on the decks of any adversary which may approach to within close quarters. She will be propelled by twin screws, and the engines will be separated by water-tight bulkheads. Her cost will be \$3,200,000.

FOR SEASIDE OR MOUNTAIN.

Plans For a Cottage Which Will Cost \$1800 to Erect. (Copyright 1895).

Hundreds of city dwellers of moderate means have found it possible to build comfortable homes for the summer months away from the heat and bustle of the crowded streets.

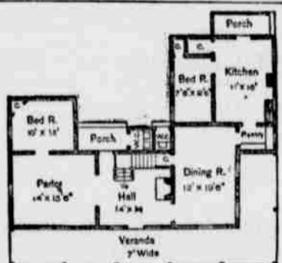
What could be more homelike than the cottage pictured here, with its broad veranda, its pleasing effect of roof construction, veiling in artistic appearance with surrounding nature herself.



WOOD BUILDING PLAN NO. 555 ARCHITECTS N.Y.

The cost of the house, as shown by the perspective view and the two floor plans, is \$1800, not including mantels and range, which are generally selected after the owner's own taste. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of the country the cost would be less.

Its general dimensions are: Extreme width, 30 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda and porch, 48 feet 6 inches. First story, 9 feet high; second story, 8 feet.



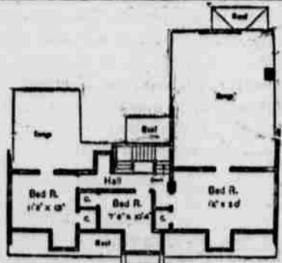
First Floor

Exterior materials: Foundation, stone piers; walls of first story, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior finish: Two coat plaster, hard white finish. Soft wood flooring and trim. Staircase ash. Chair rail in kitchen and dining room. All interior woodwork finished in hard oil.

These general dimensions and materials may be changed, and as to colors would offer as a suggestion: Shingling on first story and gables, pearl gray; trim, including water table, corner boards, casings, cornices, bands, etc., white; sashes and shingled roofs, dark green; veranda floor and ceiling oiled.

The principal rooms, their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plan. No cellar or blinds. Open fireplace in first story hall, making a cheerful and attractive room in itself. Portiere opening between parlor and hall; servant's bedroom off kitchen; good sized room for storage in second story.



Second Floor

This design is capable of many feasible modifications. Cellar may be put under whole or portion of the house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor; bath room could be introduced in second story with full or partial set of plumbing; open fireplace may be introduced in parlor and dining room; brick set range may be placed in kitchen.

This design also presents a very attractive appearance if it is run up a half story more, Mansard roof.

Let it be by the seaside or on broad slopes of the mountain, with veranda inviting repose; everything around is restful and a man gains rest and strength in peaceful enjoyment.

England has twenty-one certified lady sanitary inspectors.

Giant Among Sailing Ships.

When the Wilson Line steamship Persian Monarch ran ashore on a Long Island sandy beach about nine months ago it was several days before she was dragged off and hauled to Erie Basin, where it was found she was badly stove-in forward. The vessel was a big iron steamship, with a tremendous cargo-carrying capacity, but she was slow.

Her owners, who were willing to sell, could not get a price big enough to enable them even to pay the wreckers' salvage, so she was put up at public auction to pay the latter's claims. She was purchased "for a song" by Charles R. Flint, who has had the old craft converted into a sailing vessel. The transformation from a low, raking steamer to a sailing vessel with skyscraping masts has been completed.

The Persian Monarch is the largest sailing ship afloat. She is 411 feet long overall. When the canvas on her tall spars and wide-spreading yards is thrown to the wind there will be an



PERSIAN MONARCH AS SHE NOW APPEARS.

exposed area of 10,000 square yards. Mr. Flint will fly the Stars and Stripes from the mainmast-head of the great vessel.

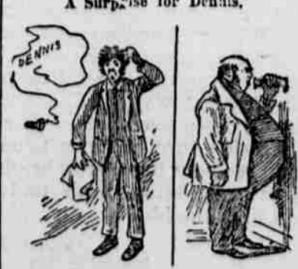
Her measurement is 3923 tons. Her masts tower 184 feet from the keel, and the great fore, main and jack cross-yards are ninety-five feet long. The four great masts and spreading yards are all of steel. The bowsprit and jibboom extend out forty feet; the royal yard is fifty-six feet; the topgallant yard is sixty-five feet, and the upper topsail yard eighty-five feet. The spunker boom is fifty-six feet in length.

Approaching the Persian Monarch in size the French bark Laverne is 3624 tons, the British ship Liverpool is 3350 tons, and the handsome clipper-bow American five-masted Shenandoah and Roanoke are 3400 tons each. A peculiar feature about the Monarch is that her straight steamer bow remains unchanged. In this she will be a novelty among sailing vessels, and the bluff bow will doubtless interfere with her speed. Steam will be used to hoist sail, load cargo and work the capstan.

Expansion of Water in Freezing.

Mr. Prompt read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences concerning the augmentation of the volume of water at the moment of its transformation into ice. His experiments were made with a view to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon. To this end he caused water to freeze in a transparent bulb. According to Mr. Prompt, first a clear and transparent layer of the ice is formed, then another layer traversed by streaks at the points of which gaseous bubbles appear. These bubbles, compressed more and more by the formation of the ice, eventually break the vessel in which freezing water is confined. By using distilled water from which all gases had been set free, and protecting the water by covering it with oil, Prompt claims to have frozen the water without obtaining any dilatation of the volume originally taken up. — La Nature.

A Surprise for Dennis.



"The Boss."

Dennis is a green hand, and to whom the speaking pipe is an unexplored mystery. "I'd give me month's wages to find out how the boss ever managed to shooze himself into that bit iv a poipel!"

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

SOLDIERS REUNION.

Federal and Confederate Veterans Meet in a Glorious Camp Fire.

The second and last day of the West Virginia State Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Charleston ended with a monster camp fire at Berlin opera house, which was crowded from pit to dome with both federal and confederate veterans and their families.

The occasion was in the nature of an union of the blue and gray, and was made notable by the many happy speeches expressive of the fraternal feeling that now exists between the men who, thirty years ago were fighting each other.

Gov. MacCorkle delivered the address of welcome, and the retiring commander, F. H. Crogo, of Wheeling, responded. Judge T. D. Houston spoke in behalf of Camp Stone-wall Jackson Confederate veterans, and George H. Moffat on behalf of Conf. de. at Camp Patton. On the union side Col. A. H. Freer and others spoke.

Dr. R. H. Lee, of St. Albans was chosen department commander, and Col. B. H. Freer vice commander. The rolls show that there are 3,800 members in West Virginia. Mrs. Lewis, of Grantsville, was elected president of the Woman's Relief Corps. The encampment has been the most successful in point of attendance ever held in the state. The following were elected delegates to the national encampment at Louisville: M. E. Bartlett, of Parkersburg, John L. Wise, of Wheeling, Dr. D. Mayor, of Charleston, G. H. Seville, of Huntington, Van H. Busky, of Parkersburg, R. H. Taylor, of Parkersburg.

The sons of Veterans re-elected Col. W. H. Brand, of Fairmont commander. Clarkburg was chosen as the next place of meeting of the three organizations.

JOHN MORGAN'S ESCAPE.

John Hadenbush, of Columbus, O., at one time chief clerk to the United States assistant quartermaster, the late Col. Raymond Burr, has given what he declares is the true account of the escape of Gen. John Morgan and his 13 comrades from the Ohio penitentiary. He says secretary Stanton sent a secret order to Governor Tod to make the release, Stanton claiming that they were being held in a Federal prison in violation of the rules of the war. Hadenbush said: "Governor Tod called a conference with Col. Young, Warden of the penitentiary; Col. Burr, the quartermaster, and myself. It was decided to allow Morgan to escape. Morgan was to manage the case. We were pledged to secrecy. Morgan and his men understood this. They all walked out of the front door. Some of them were sent in a wagon to West Jefferson to take a train to Cincinnati. I, myself, met John Morgan just outside the prison and went with him to the depot, where he took the train for Cincinnati. This was about 10 o'clock at night." A Lexington, Ky., telegram says Capt. Charles H. Morgan, who was with his brother, R. C. Morgan, was in the Ohio penitentiary up to the time of the general's escape, when shows Hadenbush's statement about government connivance, said: "That story is impossible." He declares the men escaped by way of a tunnel.

ASKED A FAVOR OF GRANT.

"A very amusing thing happened just before the close of the war," said Colonel A. J. West to an "Atlanta Constitution" man. "I was just two or three days before the surrender of Lee's army that old Uncle St. Elcott who had been cooking for one of the bravest of officers during the campaign decided that he wanted to take his wagon back home from the war. This old man lived at La Grange, Ga., and he wanted to carry back from the war his mules and wagon and keep them as personal property. He was a faithful old dandy, and had been in the Mexican war. He had been a body servant for some time before he got into the warfare of the southern slopes during that conflict, and had actually gone to war with his master as cook and body servant in the conflict between the states. He decided to go to General Grant in person the day before the surrender, and ask the privilege of carrying his wagon and mules back to Georgia. The soldiers told him he would never get beyond the lines, but he boldly went forth anyhow. He worked his way to General Grant and laid his case before him, telling him he was in the Mexican war. General Grant, with his own hand wrote an order allowing the old dandy to take the team back to Georgia, and the next day, when all of us were laying down our guns and accoutrements, he proudly drove right along in front of the lines and started back to Georgia. The old dandy died a few years ago, after a life of usefulness at LaGrange."

HOMES FOR SETTLERS.

J. H. Shugart, Lincoln, Neb., says he has just returned from Tennessee. He found the people most hospitable, and he is convinced that the resources of the state are such that any old comrade with a little capital can make a good living there. He is going back to settle, and will be glad to help any of the comrades to a knowledge of the section in which he stopped.

D. E. Chappell, Shellsford, Tenn., says no farmer could find a better quality of land than around McMinnville. One plot in the section, for instance, produced 20 bushels of wheat to the acre in 1893, and between 40 and 50 of corn the next year. He could cite other cases of a similar nature.

Ezra Carle, Winston, California right on the front of the lines and started back to Georgia. The old dandy died a few years ago, after a life of usefulness at LaGrange."

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

At the meeting of the Executive Council with the Chairmen of the various committees at Louisville, the work of preparing for the Encampment was shown to be progressing finely, and all doubt of Louisville's ability to care for the vast army has passed away.

Collected a Bad Debt.

The bitter himself sometimes bitten, says a contributor of The Miller. I heard the case of a London miller who, having trusted an underseller with ten sacks of household flour, was unable to get a penny back. But he did not despair, and gave his travelers particular instructions not to lose sight of the debtor. Presently, it was reported that the latter had come to the end of his credit, and was entirely without flour. Then our wily miller calling a carman bade him take ten sacks to the debtor's door. If payment were tendered for the ten sacks supplied, the contents of the van might be left on credit. When the baker heard these conditions he first parleyed, and then thinking of his empty loft, produced the price of the former delivery—about twelve or fifteen months old—and greedily took to the ten sacks. But picture his face on discovering that each sack was full of 280 pounds of sweepings.

By some accident, a drawer in which all the "summer" hats had been disposed for the winter was left open for some days, after which it was discovered that all the hats had been tried in turn, the cat having finally selected one adorned with white laburnum flowers which never recovered from the "ironing" to which it had been subjected.—The Spectator.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

Wednesday.—Senator Pina's bill amending the act of April 30, 1874, relative to the increase of municipal indebtedness, passed the house finally. The bill provides for a bond.

The house again sat down on the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public printing.

Mr. Lemon's bill reclassifying cities passed the house finally. It provides that cities of 1,000,000 population and over shall be of the first class; those between 100,000 and 1,000,000, of the second class, and those below 100,000, of the third class. Mr. Lemon's bill for the more effectual protection of the public health was also passed finally.

Thursday.—The Farr compulsory education bill was taken up in the senate. Mr. Vaughn, of Lackawanna, called it up, it being on the third reading and he amended it substituting the word "attendance" for "truant" officer and adding to its title. It was then laid over. The Andrews' bill ending jurisdiction over real estate of the Monongahela navigation company to be acquired by the United States, passed finally. The Penrose humane bill requiring that proper temperature be maintained in factories and that employees be furnished with specifications of their work passed finally, as did a bill of interest to attorneys. This authorizes the payment of \$5 as a fee to attorneys who may be assigned to defend an impecunious defendant and \$10 in the case of murder.

The house proceeded to business. Mr. Little, of Huntingdon, being in the chair, House bill 58, authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to appoint examiners for the purpose of amendment, was amended by striking out a part which the attorney general said was not necessary in the bill. The bill was amended and then passed finally.

Friday.—The Greater Pittsburg bill were all granted special orders by the House this morning, and will come up for second reading on Tuesday morning, and for third reading and final passage on Wednesday afternoon. The House then went in for special orders in deal earnest, it being granted in all, Representative Rose, of Luzerne, offering a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth the deplorable condition of the anthracite coal miners, and the opinion that the operators have it in their power, to a certain extent, to bring about a better condition of affairs and asking for a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to confer with the operators and assure them of the desire of the Legislature to co-operate in any measure calculated to improve the condition of the miners.

After adjournment the Legislature went to Philadelphia by special train, to visit the University of Pennsylvania.

TINY LAMPS.

For Use on the Writing Desk and Toilet Table.

The very latest notion in lamps is a charming one. The last whim of fashion calls for small lights upon both my lady's desk and her dressing table, and there are some very fascinating varieties from which to choose, says the Boston Herald. One woman, who is apt to be a little in advance of most fashions, has both her toilet table and her desk fitted out already, and she is the envy of all her friends. The china chosen for the writing equipment is still the popular Dresden, and wonderfully dainty it is. The ink well and pen rack are combined, and sufficiently roomy to suggest a generous supply of ink and pens of many sorts. The paper rack is a gem in its way and really contains a sufficient supply to warrant its being. The blotter, the stamp box, and all the paraphernalia are there, and finishing all are the two lamps, which stand always ready to be lighted and to shed their soft light upon the page.

The various implements of the toilet on the dressing table all show handles and backs of fine china, and the two tiny lamps are so placed as to shed a charming light over the whole and to make the work of selection a delight. The wicks are not large enough to show any fierce light, nor are these lights intended as means of illumination, either. There are others with large burners and circular draught somewhere around the room, or gas or electricity is used. The object is to throw a few extra beams on an especial spot, and to give that final touch of beauty which a well-shaded lamp can always be trusted to do.

A Cat's Caprices.

Cats are the most obstinately capricious in their fancies about their beds of any domestic creature. They will follow a particular rug or shawl from room to room, if it be removed, in order to sleep on it, or insist on the use of one chair, until they get their way, and then, for some reason, take a fancy to anything. The cleanest of all animals, anything newly washed or very fresh and bright, strikes them as just the thing for a bed. A nicely aired newspaper lying on the floor or in a chair, or linen fresh from the wash, is almost irresistible. Outdoor cats seek a warm as well as a tidy bed.

The writer was once much surprised, when passing through a large ship-building yard, to see a cat fast asleep, lying, it seemed, on a muddy path. But the spot which the cat had selected for its couch was one at which a hot steam pipe passed under the road, and the mud was there baked into a warm, dry cake, which made not only a clean but an artificially heated sleeping place.

But the oddest taste in beds developed by a cat was that entertained by a very highly bred gray Angora, which was justly petted and admired by the family in which it lived. For some months it would only sleep in or upon a hat, if such could be found, ladies' hats being preferred. If it could discover one with the inside uppermost, it would lie inside it. If not, such was its love for this form of couch, it would curl itself around the brim, and with its long, furry tail and plant body made a fine winter trimming to a summer hat.

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